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## Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.

 1. Document ID: US 20020161247 A1

L5: Entry 1 of 2

File: PGPB

Oct 31, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020161247

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020161247 A1

TITLE: Process for making vitamin E using hydrogen-tris(oxalato) phosphate

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 31, 2002

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bonrath, Werner	Freiburg		DE	
Netscher, Thomas	Bad Krozingen		DE	
Wietelmann, Ulrich	Friedrichsdorf		DE	

US-CL-CURRENT: 549/411

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMPC
Draw Desc	Image										

 2. Document ID: CN 1365977 A EP 1227089 A1 US 20020161247 A1 JP 2002284776 A

L5: Entry 2 of 2

File: DWPI

Aug 28, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-592643

DERWENT-WEEK: 200282

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TITLE: Manufacture of (all-rac)-alpha-tocopherol involves catalyzed reaction of trimethylhydroquinone with isophytol or phytol in the presence of hydrogen tris(oxalato)phosphate as catalyst in organic solvent

INVENTOR: BONRATH, W; NETSCHER, T ; WIETELMANN, U

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001EP-0101026 (January 18, 2001)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
CN 1365977 A	August 28, 2002		000	C07D311/72
EP 1227089 A1	July 31, 2002	E	011	C07D311/72
US 20020161247 A1	October 31, 2002		000	C07D311/76
JP 2002284776 A	October 3, 2002		009	C07D311/72

INT-CL (IPC): C07 B 61/00; C07 D 311/72; C07 D 311/76

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 1227089A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

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## Search Results - Record(s) 31 through 39 of 39 returned.

 31. Document ID: JP 08301805 A

L2: Entry 31 of 39

File: JPAB

Nov 19, 1996

PUB-NO: JP408301805A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 08301805 A

TITLE: PREPARATION OF SUBSTITUTED PHENOLS

PUBN-DATE: November 19, 1996

## INVENTOR- INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

ANCEL, JEAN-ERICK

BIENAYME, HUGUES

MEILLAND, PIERRE

## ASSIGNEE- INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

RHONE POULENC NUTRITION ANIMAL

APPL-NO: JP08137722

APPL-DATE: May 9, 1996

INT-CL (IPC): C07 C 39/19; B01 J 27/185; B01 J 27/198; B01 J 31/02; B01 J 31/12; C07 C 37/14; C07 B 61/00

## ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prepare substituted phenols useful for producing vitamin E or tocopherol acetate by condensing a specific phenol with a specified butadiene derivative.

SOLUTION: (A) A phenol of formula III [R is II, hydroxy or a 1-6C alkyl] (e.g. trimethylphenol or trimethylhydroquinone) is condensed with (B) a butadiene derivative of formula IV (R

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<a href="#">Full</a>	<a href="#">Title</a>	<a href="#">Citation</a>	<a href="#">Front</a>	<a href="#">Review</a>	<a href="#">Classification</a>	<a href="#">Date</a>	<a href="#">Reference</a>	<a href="#">Sequences</a>	<a href="#">Attachments</a>	<a href="#">Claims</a>	<a href="#">KMC</a>
<a href="#">Draw Desc</a>   <a href="#">Image</a>											

 32. Document ID: WO 2072848 A2

L2: Entry 32 of 39

File: EPAB

Sep 19, 2002

PUB-NO: WO002072848A2

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 2072848 A2

TITLE: INCREASE IN THE VITAMIN E CONTENT IN ORGANISMS DUE TO AN INCREASE IN THE

## TYROSINE AMINOTRANSFERASE ACTIVITY

PUBN-DATE: September 19, 2002

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
BADUR, RALF	DE
GEIGER, MICHAEL	DE

## ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
SUNGENE GMBH & CO KGAA	DE
BADUR RALF	DE
GEIGER MICHAEL	DE

APPL-NO: EP00202492

APPL-DATE: March 7, 2002

PRIORITY-DATA: DE10111676A (March 9, 2001)

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 15/82; C12 N 15/54; C12 N 9/10  
EUR-CL (EPC): C12N009/10

## ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=20021101 STATUS=O>The invention relates to a method for producing vitamin E by cultivating organisms, especially plants, which have an increased tyrosine aminotransferase activity in relation to the wild type. The invention also relates to the genetically modified organisms, especially plants themselves.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC
<a href="#">Drawn Desc</a>	<a href="#">Image</a>										

 33. Document ID: WO 9319057 A1

L2: Entry 33 of 39

File: EPAB

Sep 30, 1993

PUBN-NO: WO009319057A1

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9319057 A1

TITLE: PROCESS FOR PRODUCING VITAMIN E

PUBN-DATE: September 30, 1993

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
GRAFEN, PAUL	DE
KIEFER, HANS	DE
JAEDICKE, HAGEN	DE

## ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
BASF AG	DE

APPL-NO: EP09300498

APPL-DATE: March 5, 1993

PRIORITY-DATA: DE04208477A (March 17, 1992)

US-CL-CURRENT: 549/410; 549/411

INT-CL (IPC): C07D 311/72  
EUR-CL (EPC): C07D311/72

## ABSTRACT:

A process for producing dl- alpha -tocopherol or dl- alpha -tocophenyl acetate by acid-catalysed reaction of 2,3,5-trimethyl hydroquinone (TMH) with phytol or isophytol in a solvent at high temperature and, where appropriate, the subsequent esterification of the tocopherol obtained with acetanhydride. The process is characterized by the fact that the reaction takes place in the presence of a mixture of ortho-boric acid and certain aliphatic di- or tri-carboxylic acids, preferably in the presence of a mixture of ortho-boric and oxalic acids.

Full		Title		Citation		Front		Review		Classification		Date		Reference		Sequences		Attachments		KINIC	
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 34. Document ID: WO 200263016 A1

L2: Entry 34 of 39

File: DWPI

Aug 15, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-666954

DERWENT-WEEK: 200271

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TITLE: Novel tocopherol cyclase protein, useful for the biotechnological production of vitamin E for use in producing food or feed compositions

INVENTOR: CHOUGNET, A; FRIEDELIN, A M ; WOGGON, W

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001EP-0102397 (February 2, 2001)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200263016 A1	August 15, 2002	E	061	C12N015/60

INT-CL (IPC): A23 L 1/302; C07 D 311/72; C07 K 16/40; C12 N 1/19; C12 N 1/21; C12 N 9/88; C12 N 15/60; C12 P 17/06; C12 Q 1/68; G01 N 33/53

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200263016A

## BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A protein (I) which catalyzes reaction of 2,3-dimethyl-5-phytyl-1,4-benzoquinol to RRR- gamma -tocopherol, with tocopherol cyclase activity and involved in biosynthetic production of tocols, tocopherols or tocotrienols, or a protein comprising a sequence which is identical or at least 60% homologous to a sequence of 354, 402, 394, 546, 482, 529 or 546 amino acids given in the specification, is new.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) an isolated nucleic acid sequence (II) comprising a sequence of 1062, 1212, 1182, 1638, 1446, 1587 or 1638 bp given in the specification, or nucleic acid sequences which are at least 60% homologous to these sequences, and coding for (I);
- (2) a fragment of (II);
- (3) a primer for the specific amplification of a gene coding for (I);
- (4) a probe for the detection of a gene coding for (I);
- (5) an antibody (III) specifically reacting with (I);
- (6) a recombinant vector suitable for the expression in a host cell, comprising (II);

- (7) a host cell comprising a cDNA coding for (I);
- (8) a cell-free translation of (I) which is useful in the production of tocols, tocopherols or tocotrienols;
- (9) a testkit comprising (II); and
- (10) a food or feed composition comprising vitamin E produced using (II).

USE - (I) is useful for producing tocols, tocopherols or tocotrienols. (II) is useful for the production of a food or feed composition comprising vitamin E, by introducing (II) in a recombinant host cell or plant, biosynthetically producing vitamin E by overexpressing protein encoded by (II), isolating the biosynthetically produced vitamin E, and converting the vitamin E into food or feed composition according to standard methods. (III) is useful in an immunoassay for the detection and/or quantification of tocopherol cyclase activity (claimed).

<a href="#">Full</a>	<a href="#">Title</a>	<a href="#">Citation</a>	<a href="#">Front</a>	<a href="#">Review</a>	<a href="#">Classification</a>	<a href="#">Date</a>	<a href="#">Reference</a>	<a href="#">Sequences</a>	<a href="#">Attachments</a>	<a href="#">KOMC</a>
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35. Document ID: WO 200231173 A2 AU 200223548 A DE 10046462 A1

L2: Entry 35 of 39

File: DWPI

Apr 18, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-362682

DERWENT-WEEK: 200254

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TITLE: Increasing Vitamin E production, useful in human or animal nutrition, comprises reducing activity of enzymes that metabolize homogentisate

INVENTOR: EBNETH, M; GEIGER, M ; KUNZE, I

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000DE-1046462 (September 19, 2000)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200231173 A2	April 18, 2002	G	099	C12P017/06
AU 200223548 A	April 22, 2002		000	C12P017/06
DE 10046462 A1	May 29, 2002		000	C07K016/00

INT-CL (IPC): A01 H 5/00; A01 H 5/08; A01 H 13/00; A01 H 15/00; A23 L 1/29; A23 L 1/302; C07 K 14/415; C07 K 16/00; C12 N 1/21; C12 N 5/04; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 15/11; C12 N 15/29; C12 N 15/52; C12 N 15/67; C12 N 15/74; C12 N 15/79; C12 P 17/06

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200231173A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Producing Vitamin E (I) comprising modulating synthesis of (I) by reducing decomposition of homogentisate (HG) by reducing the activity of homogentisate-1,2-dioxygenase (HGD), maleylacetoacetate-isomerase (MAAI) and/or fumarylacetoacetate-hydrolase (FAAH), is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) increasing formation of (I) by increasing both conversion of GH to (I) and biosynthesis of HG;
- (b) a nucleic acid construct containing a sequence that reduces MAAI or FAAH activity, or its functional equivalent;
- (c) a nucleic acid construct containing a sequence that inhibits HGD, or its functional equivalent;

- (d) a nucleic acid construct containing sequences that increase HG biosynthesis and biosynthesis of (I) from HG, or their functional equivalents;
- (e) a recombinant vector containing any of the constructs of (b)-(d) and/or sequences that encode HGD, MAAI or FAAH, or their functional equivalents;
- (f) transgenic organisms containing the constructs or vector of (b)-(e);
- (g) cell cultures, parts, transgenic replicative material or fruits derived from organisms of (f);
- (h) antibodies and protein- or DNA-binding factors directed against polypeptides with HGD, MAAI or FAAH activity, their genes and cDNAs; and
- (i) identifying inhibitors of MAAI, HGD or FAAH.

ACTIVITY - Cardiant; cytostatic; immunostimulant. No supporting data is given in the source material.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Free radical scavenger.

USE - The method is used to produce transgenic organisms that are useful in animal and human nutrition and for isolation of (I). (I) is a fat-soluble antioxidant with a protective effect against cardiovascular disease and cancer, also it stimulates the immune system and may prevent generalized age-related degeneration. When used in animal feeds, it improves quality and storability of meat and (I) can also be used in cosmetics. Also antibodies raised against the 3 specified enzymes are useful in screening for specific inhibitors, potentially useful as growth regulators, e.g. herbicides.

ADVANTAGE - The method produces transgenic organisms with (I) content as much as double that in the wild type. Transgenic plants with increased (I) content are more resistant to environmental factors (sunlight and oxygen free radicals) and (I) may function in them as a growth promoter.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KWIC
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36. Document ID: DE 10009002 A1 AU 200150321 A WO 200162781 A2

L2: Entry 36 of 39

File: DWPI

Aug 30, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-000373

DERWENT-WEEK: 200202

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TITLE: A new homogentisatephytyltransferase protein encoded by the open reading frame slr1376 from Synechocystis species. PCC6803 is useful to provide transgenic plants producing vitamin E

INVENTOR: BADUR, R; GEIGER, M ; HERBERS, K ; KUNZE, I ; LEMKE, R ; SOMMER, S

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000DE-1009002 (February 25, 2000)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 10009002 A1	August 30, 2001		015	C12N009/10
AU 200150321 A	September 3, 2001		000	C07K014/415
WO 200162781 A2	August 30, 2001	G	000	C07K014/415

INT-CL (IPC): A01 H 5/00; C07 K 14/415; C12 N 9/10; C12 N 15/54; C12 N 15/63

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 10009002A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A protein (P1) having the enzymatic activity to form 2-methyl-phytylhydrochinone from homogentisate and phytol-pyrophosphate, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) nucleic acid (N1) encoding P1;
- (2) a nucleic acid construct comprising N1 operably linked to regulatory signal sequence(s) functional for transcription and translation in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic organism;
- (3) a genetically modified organism, either containing N1 where the wild type does not contain N1, or not containing N1 where the wild type does contain N1;
- (4) Use of the above organism to produce vitamin E, or for biotransformation for forming 2-methyl-phytylhydrochinone derivative from homogentisate derivative and phytol-pyrophosphate derivative or methyl-geranylgeranylhydrochinone from homogentisate derivative and geranyl-geranyl-pyrophosphate derivative;
- (5) producing the organism of (4) having N1 or the above nucleic acid construct in the genome;
- (6) producing vitamin E, comprising forming 2-methyl-phytylhydrochinone derivative from homogentisate derivative and phytol-pyrophosphate derivative or methyl-geranylgeranylhydrochinone from homogentisate derivative and geranyl-geranyl-pyrophosphate derivative in the presence of P1;
- (7) biotransformation procedure characterized by formation of 2-methyl-phytylhydrochinone derivative from homogentisate derivative and phytol-pyrophosphate derivative or methyl-geranylgeranylhydrochinone from homogentisate derivative and geranyl-geranyl-pyrophosphate derivative in the presence of P1 or N1;
- (8) finding homogentisatephytyltransferase inhibitors comprising measuring activity in the presence and absence of a test chemical ; and
- (9) herbicide found using antibodies produced using P1.

USE - The protein and nucleic acid are used to produce vitamin E in transgenic organisms, particularly plants, to produce antibodies or as a herbicide target to find homogentisatephytyltransferase inhibitors (claimed). The produced vitamin E has high economic value as an additive in food, fodder, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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37. Document ID: DE 19852903 A1 EP 1129207 A1 WO 200028063 A1 AU 200015043

A

L2: Entry 37 of 39

File: DWPI

May 11, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-366986

DERWENT-WEEK: 200151

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TITLE: Production of chroman derivatives, especially vitamin E compounds, comprises cyclizing 2-alkenylphenol derivatives in the presence of a catalytic antibody

INVENTOR: DJALALI BAZZAZ, F; PETERS, H J ; SEIBEL, J ; TIETZE, L F ; PETERS, J H

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998DE-1052903 (November 9, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 19852903 A1	May 11, 2000		012	C12N005/00
EP 1129207 A1	September 5, 2001	G	000	C12P017/06
WO 200028063 A1	May 18, 2000	G	000	C12P017/06
AU 200015043 A	May 29, 2000		000	C12P017/06

INT-CL (IPC): C07 D 311/02; C07 K 16/00; C12 N 5/00; C12 N 5/12; C12 N 5/20; C12 N 9/00; C12 P 17/00; C12 P 17/06; C12 P 17/12; C12 P 21/08

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 19852903A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Production of chroman derivatives (I) comprises cyclizing 2-alkenylphenol derivatives (II) in the presence of a catalytic antibody or antibody fragment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of chroman derivatives of formula (I) comprises cyclizing 2-alkenylphenol derivatives of formula (II) in the presence of a catalytic antibody or antibody fragment:

R1, R3, R4 = H or optionally substituted 1-10C alkyl;

R2 = H or OR6;

R5 = optionally substituted 1-21C alkyl, 2-21C alkenyl, 2-21C alkynyl, CH2R7, OR7, CN, halo or acetoxy;

R6 = H, 1-20C alkyl, 2-20C alkenyl, 2-21C alkanoyl, 3-21C alkenoyl, aryl, heteroaryl or a protecting group;

R7 = 1-20C alkyl, 2-20C alkenyl, 2-20C alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl or (CH2)nXR6;

X = O, S or N;

n = 1 or 2;

one of a-c = a double bond.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

- (1) antibodies or antibody fragments that cyclize compounds (II) to compounds (I);
- (2) organisms and cells containing the antibodies or antibody fragments of (1);
- (3) use of the antibodies or antibody fragments of (1) for preparation of vitamin E, tocopherols, tocotrienols and their derivatives.

USE - The process is especially useful for producing vitamin E, tocopherols, tocotrienols and their derivatives.

ADVANTAGE - The process can be used to produce a broad range of chroman derivatives, unlike processes using substrate-specific tocopherol cyclase enzymes

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KMPC
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38. Document ID: JP 01011986 A JP 2602655 B2

L2: Entry 38 of 39

File: DWPI

Jan 17, 1989

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1989-058675

DERWENT-WEEK: 199721

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TITLE: Mfg. alkyl:benzoquinone(s), used for vitamin=E prodn. - by anodic oxide of alkylphenol:sulphonic acid in acidic soln.

PRIORITY-DATA: 1987JP-0165275 (July 3, 1987)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 01011986 A	January 17, 1989		003	
JP 2602655 B2	April 23, 1997		003	C25B003/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07C 50/02; C25B 3/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 01011986A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

An alkylphenolsulphonic acid (I) or a salt is subjected to anodic oxidn. in an acid aq. soln. to give an alkylbenzoquinone. In (I), R = 1-3C alkyl; n = 1-3 integer; X = H, Na, K, NH4.

USE - Useful for producing 2,3,5-trimethyl benzoquinone, a synthetis intermediate for producing vitamin E.

In an example, to the anodic chamber of the electrolytic cell was charged 0.2 mol of 2,3,6-trimethyl phenolsulphonic acid together with conc. H2SO4 and water, electrolysis was carried out using 1.6N H2SO4 soln. as the cathode soln. and carbon electrodes. The red-yellow soln. prod. obtd. was extracted with ether to give 7.5g of crystalline prod., which was confirmed to be 99.5% pure 2,3,5-trimethyl benzoquinone.

<a href="#">Full</a>	<a href="#">Title</a>	<a href="#">Citation</a>	<a href="#">Front</a>	<a href="#">Review</a>	<a href="#">Classification</a>	<a href="#">Date</a>	<a href="#">Reference</a>	<a href="#">Sequences</a>	<a href="#">Attachments</a>	<a href="#">KMC</a>
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39. Document ID: JP 57150391 A JP 83010078 B

L2: Entry 39 of 39

File: DWPI

Sep 17, 1982

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1982-91279E

DERWENT-WEEK: 198243

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TITLE: 2,6,10-Tri:methyl-1-penta:decanol - useful as intermediate for vitamin=E and vitamin=K homologues; prep'd. by culturing nocardia strain ferm-p1609

PRIORITY-DATA: 1981JP-0034366 (March 9, 1981)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 57150391 A	September 17, 1982		005	
JP 83010078 B	February 24, 1983		000	

INT-CL (IPC): C07C 31/12; C12P 7/04; C12R 1/36

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 57150391A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

2,6,10-Trimethyl-1-pentadecanol (TMPD) is new. TMPD is useful as intermediate in producing vitamin E and vitamin K homologs. It is also useful as a surfactant. TMPD is produced by incubating a strain of Nocardia (e.g. Nocardia BPM 1613, FERM-P 1609) on a culture medium contg. norpristane (i.e. 2,6,10-trimethylpentadecane) as main carbon source. The incubation may be made on a medium (pH 7-10) contg. carbon source (norpristane as main source), nitrogen source (e.g. KNO3, NaNO3, NH4NO3, NH4Cl, (NH4)2SO4, (NH4)3PO4, NH3, urea, peptone, corn steep liquor), mineral (e.g. K3PO4, Na3PO4, MgSO4, Fe, Mn) and if required, growth-promoting factor (e.g. vitamins, amino

acids, yeast extract, corn steep liquor, malt juice) at 20-40 deg.C, partic. around 30 deg.C, under aerobic condition (aeration and agitation) for 3-5 days. Norpristane may be used in a content of 1-10%.

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